ion and remedy are simple, inne-pleasant; and the large number of ions sections of the country, that speciment such delightful and sal-rom the use of the Balm, are rea-(for the public good) their testimony to

H. B. MONTAGUE. PRICE OF PER BOTTLE.

ATENT DRUGS AND REDICINES.

ed, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, ag Invaluable Patent Drugs and Me-

MONTAGUE'S FOR THE

of this Medicine has never been ail in effecting a perfect cure. At least a purchasing and using the Bitters, and tisfied as to its effects, by returning the dl have back the price, \$2 per Bottle.

> MONTAGUE'S die Tincture, or

of its various forms, Dys-Carlors Morbus, Asiatic Lying-in Females; and in Other's Comfort, in that it is the of the distressed.

rie's (Camp) Expunging EXTURE, FOR EXTRACTING Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from rests, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which at Collars are made to look as fresh as any part

PRICE SO CENTS PER BOTTLE. Abjections on each Bottle for using.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S INVALUABLE OLNIENT.

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

the obtained of the potentee, at the office
of the Raleigh Register.
the Pot, 1 dollar—One dozon, 9 dollars.
WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale

1834, a Negro mag of mine had been much afflice exponent, as has been erroneously represented, which d with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendersury with such unexampled bitterness.

In lieu of this arm from the clow down, including as a substitute, by the Senator from Virginia, furthest from the chair, (Mr. Rives.) which he informs us is the first choice of himself and those who agree with him, and abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

hest medical treatment having failed to re William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Datuers, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and mosths together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to will continue so. WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Region, September 21, 1936. 1 am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th briefly on the principles and details of the bill. The former is well understood by the Senate and the countries of the well and the countries of the bill. former is well understood by incame ulcerated, and continued so until the first of
try at large, and the latter has been so ably and lucidly explained by the chairman of the committee in his
opening speech, as to supersede the necessity of furthen break out again; but most of the time, it was
then break out again; but most of the time, it was
then break out again; but most of the time, it was
there is no them at this stage of the discussion. I propose, then the size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, The object of the only as I have already states, is to take the public funds out of the hands of the Executive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of our tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, where they have been thrown by operation of the tive, they have the tive thrown the tive t reduced it to its natural size. The cure would ags, and tr place them under the custody of law; and to provide for a gradual and slow, but a perpetual, setended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; paration between the Government and the banks. It but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, proposes to extend the process of separating to the year 1845, receiving during the first year of the series the and very imprudently used tight bandages. My begins been well for more than six months, during thereafter the amount receivable in notes one-sixth an-which time, I have walked much, yet it remains mually, till the separation shall be finally consummated

For five or six years previous to the Spring of instead of attempting to innovate, or to make another

I have never beheld. It was by his physicians as incurable, except ion of the hand.

The second choice of those who agree with him, and the second choice of the second cho object of their preference, they have adopted his suball sides, that one or the other must be selected, and that to adopt or reject the one, is to reject or adopt the other. The single question then is, which shall we choose! A deeply momentous question which we are now called on to decide in behalf of the States of this Union, and on our decision their future destiny must, in a great degree, depend, so long as their Union en-

In comparing the relative merits of the two mes

The object of the bill, as I have already stated, is to

form and free from all soreness or inflammation.

After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again, LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine of a gent of the property of the state of the public rands, in order to see that all is right, at an annual charge not exceeding forty or fity thousand dollars, at most, and the property of the state of the public rands, in order to see that all is right, at an annual charge not exceeding forty or fity thousand dollars, at most, and the property of the prope

SALISHUM. G.C.

The second of the control of the co

aced to purse and the act would be the source bruption, and fatal it its of the country; and I call other objections, then what we charged, that it sword in the same hands; t of boundless patronage an consequences to the curre now avail myself of these. urged by us, in as full for you were again to rise them now, and, of course, fect, in favor of the bill; an your vote in its favor, unle jections can be urged again cause time has passed the said against the measure in this substitute. What was the passed the said against the measure in the substitute. But whatever objections against the bill, however argument remain yet to of time and experience. realized, must be admitt have the greatest confide uncertain; and it is the pa where objections are equal

sures, to prefer that which there is but one escape. It may be said, that we

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reconcitably obor it, and proved
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or pu The union of the Government and the banks was ever legally solemnized. It originated shortly after the Government went into operation, not in any legal on any arguments, in effect which is not interest. It originated shortly after the Government went into operation, not in any legal enactment, but in a short order of the Treasury Department, ar their strength I claim indeed, still stronger obtit. I say stronger, beth of all that was then approposed to be rivived by and has had a greater control over the destiny of this country, than any of the mighty questions which have which has produced more important after consequences to be rivived by the prediction is now fact, been, or may be urged ing they may appear in clated by the unerring test lither they shall ever be a view by those who may need in time by a vast unconstitutional and produced at if will be strong against two meaning test in strong against two meaning test in strong against two meaning test in them, to be at least a few strong against two meaning test in the strong against the country, the night to end the strong one would necessarily sacrifice the claim of one would necessari

It may be said, that we a sometimes compelled, in the midst of the many extrusionary circumstances in which we may be placed, oprefer that which is less so estift the more objectionable to that which is less so estift the more objectionable to the term of the commer may me probably lead, in the end to some desired result, than the latter. To apply the principle to this case. It may be said that the substitute, though of itself objectomable, is to be preferred, because it would more probably lead to the establishment of a National Bank that the bill, which you be lieve to be the only certain remedy for all the disorders that effect the currence. I admit the position to be sound in principle, but it is one exceedingly bold and full of danger in practice, and ought never to be acted on, but mextreme case, and where there is a rational prespect of accompishing the object ultimater by aimed at. The application, in this case, I must think, would be rashness itself. It may be safely assumed, that the success of either, whichever may be adopted, the bill, or the substitute, would be fattal to the establishment of a National Bank. It can mever put down a successful measure to take its place; and, of course, that which is most likely to fail, and replunge the country into all the disasters of a disordered edirrency, is that which would most probably lead to the restoration of a National Bank; and to prefer the substitute on that account is, in fact, to prefer it because it is the worst of the two. But are you certain the centre of the more objected to it by its recent region of the constitution of the public dues, should be considered a matter of course, requiring no higher authority than a Treasury order; and hence a connection of the two. But are you certain the centre of the more objected to it by its recent region of the country into all the disasters of a disordered of vast magnitude, received so little to the country into all the disasters of a disordered of vast magnitude, received so little to the country into al How a measure, fraught with such important con-

ceedings.

In acting on the joint resolution, if what I suppose be intended, each House would have the right, of course, to strike from it the name of any bank and insert another, which would in fact vest in the two Houses the unconvollable right of making the selec-tion. Now, if this be the mode proposed, as I infer from the silence of the mover, it is a plain and palpa-ble violation of the Constitution. The obvious intention is, to evade the veto power of the Executive, which cannot be, without an infraction of an express which cannot be, without an infraction of an express provision of the Constitution, drawn up with the ut-most core, and intended to prevent the possibility of evasion. It is contained in the 1st article, 7th section, and the last clause, which I ask the Secretary to read:

[" Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the coneurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of

Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill."]

Nothing can be more explicit, or full. It is no more possible to evade the Executive veto, on any joint vote, than in the passage of a bill. The veto was

The mover of the substitute assumed as a postulate, that this Government had a right to receive in its dues whatever it might think proper. I deny the position new and totally different ideas, without exciting notice of an another position. It is one that ought not to be assumed, and cannot be proved, and which is opposed by powerful objections. The genius of our Constitution is opposed to the assumption of power. Whatever power it gives is expressly granted; and if proof were wanted, the numerous grants of powers far more obvious, and apparently much more safe to be assumed, than the one in without reflection, and give to the objections their due weight. on, would afford it. I shall cite a few striking in-

yet the power to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and to make rules for the regulation of the rmy and may, are not left to assumption, as obvious as they are, but are given by express grant. With these, and other

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weight.
I come now to the next point, to show how this league

have been, in a great measure, avoided. But circulation had flowed off into other reservoirs; those of the time bill, would, of itself, be the most decisive blow that could be given against Government patronage, and the high, and buy when they are low. The portion thus drawn off and held in deposite, either in banks or the class of individuals, was as effectually lost, as far as the debtors of the banks were concerned, as if it had been burnt. The means of payment were thus diminished; prices fell in proportion, and the pressure increased as they fell. Though the amount in circulation be greatly reduced, yet the banks are afraid to distinct the proportion and dues, the greater its revenue and expenditure; and the larger its surplus, the more their circulation and count, lest, on resumption, the hoorded mass of deposites. count, lest, on resumption, the hoorded mass of deposites held by individuals or other banks, should be let loose, supers, might be assumed, one would suppose that of applying moony to pry the eldest of the Gorgenian, and borrowing it to carry on its operations, seemand the proper of the Gorgenian and the secure of the Congress in granted the power to declare war and inside a receive the proper to grant letters of carque and reprise), when the substitute, show the such can be substitute, show the substitute, show the substitute, show the substitute shows the and, in addition to what might be put into circulation should discounts be made, would cause another inunda-

of the sain causes, the whole you are stress, one of the sains causes, the whole you are stress, and the sain of the cause of the sain of the sain

hence, on all quessions of taxation and disbursements, and the accumulations of funds in the Treasury, their interest would throw them on the side of the Govern-

originated and established when Secretary of War, against the most formidable opposition.

As to the relative expense of the two agencies, that of the bill, as small as it is, if we are to judge by appearances, is the greatest; but if by facts, the substitute would be much the most so, provided we charge it with all the advantages which the banks would derive from their connection with the Government, as ought in this passes to be done as the whole ultimately comes

in fairness to be done, as the whole ultimately comes out of the pockets of the people.

In a single particular the banks have the advantage as fiscal agents. They would be the more convenient. To this they are entitled, and I wish to withhold from them no credit which they may just a being

of the country, I shall conclude their comparison.
What has been said on their relative effects on the currency, goes far to decide the question of their relative effects on business and industry.

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I hold a sound and stable currency to be among the greatest encouragements to industry and business generally; and an unsound and fluctuating one, now expanding and now contracting, so that no honest man can tell what to do, assuming the greatest discouragements. The dollar and the eagle are the measure of value, as the yard and the bushel are of quantity; and what would we think of the to expend or contract, or shorten or lengthen them at pleasure, with the privilege to sell by the contracted or shortened, and buy by the expanded or lengthened? Is it not seen that it would also the lengthened? Is it not seen that it would place the whole industry and business of the country under the control of such companies? But it would not more certainly effect it, than a similar control possessed by the money institutions of the country, over the measure of value. But I go further, and assert confidently, that the excess of paper currency, as well as its unsteadiness, is unfavorable to the industry and business of the country. It raises the price of every thing, and consequently increases the price of production and consumption; and is, in the end, hostile to every branch of industry.

I hold that specie and paper have each their pro-

per sphere; the latter for large and distant trans-actions, and the former for all others; and that the nearer our circulation approaches gold and silver, consistently with convenience, the better for the industry and the business of the country. The more specie the better, till that point is reached.
When attained, it would combine in the greatest possible degree, soundness, and facility, and would be favorable to the productive classes universally; I mean men of business, planters, merchants, and manufacturers, as well as operatives. It would be Jno. Randolph, of Roanoke, Charlotte co., Virginia; particularly favorable to the South. Our great foaled in the Fall of 1831, got by Gascoigne, his (Mr. Walker,) at the extra session, that we sold at cash prices, and bought at paper prices; that is, sold low and bought high. The manufacturing, commercial, and navigating interests would also feel its beneficial effects. It would cheapen productions and be to manufacturers in lieu of a productive tariff. Its effects are a session, that we sold at the commercial, and paying the commercial, and navigating interests would also feel its beneficial effects. It would cheapen productions and be to manufacturers in lieu of a productive tariff. Its effects are a session, that we sold at the characteristic in the commercial productions and be to manufacturers in lieu of a productive tariff. Its effects are a session, that we sold at the characteristic in the commercial productions and be to manufacturers in lieu of a productive tariff. Its effects are a session, that we sold at the characteristic in the commercial production and bought high. The manufacturing we have a sold called the commercial production and bought high. The manufacturing we have a sold called the commercial production and bought high. The manufacturing we have a sold called the commercial production and bought high. The manufacturing we have a sold called the commercial production and because of the commercial productions are commercially as a sold called the commercial production and because of the commercial production and bought high.

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supposed to be divided; but whatever may be its fate now, I have the most perfect confidence in its final triumph. The public attention is roused.—
The subject will be thoroughly investigated, and I have no fears but the side I support, will prove to be the side of truth, justice, liberty, civilization, and moral and intellectual excellence.

The House of the side of truth, justice, liberty, civilization, and moral and intellectual excellence.

The Thorough-bred Horse, BARNVELT,



WILL stand the enmy Stable, in Lincoln unty, 3 miles South of Beattie's Ford, two thirds of his time; the other part at the stable

county, and will be let to mares at \$15 the Season, \$10 the Single Leap, to be paid as soon as the Mare is covered, with the privilege of turning to the Season, and \$25 the Insurance; the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in Foal, or the property changed.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

Barnvelt is a beautiful bay, just in his seventh year, near sixteen hands high of perfect symetry; in a word, he is, as to form, inferior to no horse in the State.-Barnvelt was bred by the late Hon.

ductions and be to manufacturers in lieu of a pro-tective tariff. Its effects would be to enable them

D. N. ABERNATHY. to meet foreign competition, not by raising prices
by high duties, but by enabling them to sell as
Lincoln, March 8, 1838.

the consequences to me what they might; and I offer my thanks to the Author of my being, that he has given me the resolution and opportunity to discharge what I honestly believe to be that duty on this great subject.

How the question will be decided, is acknowledged to be doubtful, so nearly are the two Houses supposed to be divided; but whatever may be its fate now. I have the most perfect confidence in its fate now. I have the most perfect confidence in its

CONGRESSIONAL

In the Senate the consideration of the Independent Treasury bill has been continued, but no vote taken. The House of Representatives has been principally engaged in discussing the Neutrality bill. On the 28th, Mr. Fairfield of Maine, moved for a Committee to enquire into the causes which led to the death of Mr. Cilley. The motion gave rise to some debate, and the resolution was finally adopted 152 to 49. On the 1st inst., the Senate bill "to prevent the abatement of suits and actions now pending, in which the late Bank of the U. S. may be party" was passed.

The Bill granting Banking Privileges to the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company has been re- arrangements." ected by the Kentucky Legislature. The preparations for constructing the Road have so far advanced, that the Company are ready for putting under contract the grading of the road, constructing bridges, &c., from Charleston to the South Carolina line.

Since the Conservatives, with Mr. Rives at their

agara frontier have left for the London District, trouble having risen and there; and

That Major Chane, late of Navy Island, his been arrested in Buffalo on the charge of acting on fost and devising a military expedition.

The robbers of the Watertown Arachal have not been arrested—\$250 je offered for them.

The Lower Canada papers of the latest dates represent all is quiet: but it as no more quiet than Vocavius is, when there is no eruption. Again our whole frontier from Maine to Bischigan is flaming-with exclusions.

Lord Gastart is expected in this city in a short time, and will probably sail from hore.

There is eathlist new in our city affairs. Foreign Exchange rose is little for the supply of the last packet. We have a whole flost of packets due from Europe; and sive very approve about the one-mercial news. The weather continues addit and steel the harbor is full of ice.

Derrote Saturday P.A. 17.

"Intelligence reached here this morning that the Patriots crossed over to the Canada shore last evening, with a strong force. They entered the Province below Malden, according to provious

From the Richmond Whig. We have been favored with the perusal of let-ter from Florida of the 5th and 9th of the present month, from in officer engaged in the ardious service of that region.

Since the Conservatives, with Mr. Rives at their head, have become such good women, in their opposition to the Sub-Treasury, it may not be amiss to call to mind the former views on the surrency question of this same leader.

When in 1884, Mr. Rives was instructed by the Virginia Legislature to vote for Mr. Clay's Resolution condemning the Removal of the Deposites, he resigned and in his farewell speech to the Senate, he exhorted his friends at parting—"to bring forward their powerful aid in an effort to restore the Government to its true constitutional character—that of a simple, solid here money Government." The Whiga say the Sub-Treasury is a hard money scheme, and Mr. Rives has joined them to aid in perpetuating what he then called—the power of the "money King," that is—the connection of Government with Banks, and declaims most lustily against his former party for what he calls their hard money experiment! We are tempted to pronounce gainst the honesty of all political.

month, from the officer engaged in the advocus of that region.

This gentleman writes at a spot about twenty miles about twenty miles south of Fort Jupiter. He describes a difficult march through briurs, thick bearded saw grass, (which is strong, and, from its owner, cute hady,) in black mud up to the waist; eld crossed where ten Indians might defy a hundred of the best toops in the world, from the peculiar situation of the country. He states that, at the soliciation of a superior manner.—Orders and the public that she intended the latest.

We are tempted to execute every ware the legislature to vote for Mr. Clay's Resolution conditions might defy a hundred of the best toops in the world, from the peculiar situation of the country. He states that, at the soliciation of a shortest notice in a superior manner.—Orders with their rifles cocked, to fire upon us. When the soliciation of the legislature will be spared in packing and forwarding work done for customers alread.

Missimum of the public that then the public that the first provides a dif

sour breath so the Treasury Bill, but so hun along sould grey have anticipated so venemous a lighting a blast as this. But Mr. Clay it see is discovered his fort at last on the the discovered his fort at lest on the Currency question, and as the har been singularly stupid in argument, it is very much to be hoped that he will hearsforth forsweat all six hour spacehes and content himself with the anniallating energies of his miraculous publ.—Charleston Mercury.

The funeral of the Hon. Jonathan Cilly took place to-day in the House of Representatives. The burial service was read by the Camplain of the Senate and the subsequent ceremonies performed by the Chaplain of the House. The whole was deeply impressive, and we never wimessed a scene more selecting and affecting. A vast concourse of persons attended the ceremony; and the bedy of the decembed was followed to the grave by the members and efficience of both House—the President of the United States and Heads of Department, Judges of the Supreme Court, Foreign Ministers, and an immense about of citizens. This impical scene has the Supreme Court, Foreign Ministers, and an im-mence court of citizens. This tragical econe has thrown a deep glasses over the whole city.

MRS. E. CARTER.



Milliper and Mantua Maker, a few doors North of the Conthouse and Mansion Hotel, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has just received the latest

ok at This Let

E. R. BIRCKHEAD

Is have, respectfully, to infirm his friends, to ditionary adjacent Counties, and the publishment, that he is yet carrying on the average Meanufacturing Business, old strate in Editabury, where he is prepared soute, at shoeten action, all varieties of work him. Orders have a distance and repairing, receive immediate, attention. Or All kinds intry Produce taken in exchange.

EIRCEHRAD, takes this opportunity of him his meant sincere thanks to those who have after a surface thanks to those who have after a surface five real to the surface fiv

man, fifteen or sixteen years of age-ingenious—as an Apprentice to the siness: One from the country would

NOTICE.

HAVE now a first rate large new Flat; fully I MAVE now a first rate large new Flat; fully aufficient to carry any wagon and team across the river with safety, and as the Ferryman lives directly on the bank of the River at the Ferry, there will not be any time lost by waiting on the Ferryman. It is one of the oldest Ferrym on the River in this part of the country, and is extensively known by the name of

HOUSTON'S FERRY, nd has been on Record for the last forty years.

It is about one fourth mile pove the Island Pord,
In the Catawha River, it is acola county, N. C.

The rates of Ferriago the of follows:

Footman,

Man and horse,

One-horse Carriage,

The first property of the last forty years.

County, N. C.

The county of the last forty years.

The county of

Three " art of Four-horse team and version 15 de Six " 01 00

Due attention and my thanks will be given to al ho may call on me. FREDERICK MOCK.

Lincoln, March 2, 1838: 4

Will be Sold,

ON Tuesday of next Rowan Superior Court, a large and valuable Trace of Land, lying in Davie county, about five miles north of Merkeville, Davie county, about five miles north of Mocksville, near the M roads, and adjoining Mr. Whitsker's and Ijams' plantations, and is generally known by the name of Pinohback's Tavern. There are no improvements on it, but the immense quantity of wood and excellent Timber render it truly valuable.—Terms made known on the day of ale.

MATTHIAS PENNINGER. Rowen, March 2, 1888.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS. LL persons indebted to the Estate of James

raige, dec'd., by note or account, are hereby notified to come forward and all the second of the comply with this notice, may expect to settle with the Sheriff or Constable. The Estate must be settled.

R. N. CRAIGE.

Ad'rs.

Rowan co., Jan. 25, 1838.



STAGES,

WILLIAM WOODS & SON,

PERFECTFULLY information their friends and the

pulse, that they have entered into copartner
the intermediate the vicinity of Gen. F. H. Kerr's,

THE Stages from Fayetteville for Salisbury are
now in full operation. They leave Fay atteville,
en the mornings of Monday and Friday, at five o',
clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the enterings of
the next days to tea. Returning, they leave Salis
bury on the same mornings at four o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next
days. Passengers rest nine hours at night; at Alleave in Moore county. For Salisbury and make settlement, as he is len's in Moore county.—Pare, \$8 50 cents.
These Stages connect with my Line from Salisbo ry to Morganton. This rout affords great facili ties for merchants in the interior to visit Fayet wille for the purchase of their goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of drafts, dec., dec., as it is the cheapest, most expeditions, and direct route be-tween the two places. At Payetteville, stage lines leave every day for the north an

A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietore J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel), Payetteville,

T. A. C. CURRY, Carthage,
T. A. H⁴GUE, Salisbury,
T. M. YOUNG, Statesville,
R. C. PEARSON, Morganton,
January 24, 1838. (feb. 2)

NEW FASHIONS

FOR THE WINTER OF 1838.

HORACE II. BEARD, Tailer, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILOR. ING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Stare. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the

tastes of the fashionable at all times.

(C) Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest fashions farnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in times to country tailors, and instructions given in the country tailors, and the country tailors are considered in the country tailors. |Salisbury, Jan. 1; 1838. cutting.

TO DEBTORS.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of Anderson E. Porter, deceased, by note or neconni, are hereby notified that unless they pay the same on or before the week of Davie County Court, in February next, that BURTON CRAIGE, Ex'rs.

Rowan Co., Dec. 22,

R. W. LONG. Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, Movember 29, 1837.

Musici Saliabary, Dec. 14, 1887. Catawba Bank

ter given. JOS. W. HAMPTON, Propri

Jan. 26, 1838.

De P. S. The Cheraw Garate, Cambra Crier, Columbia Telescope, Charles a Rener, Augusta Constitutionalist, Milledgeville Second, and Columbus Enquirer, will insert the above for clusive of this Postscript,) three weeks, and to reaccounts to this office.

Salisbury, Nov. 24, 1887. NOTICE.

phis subscribes in a note of hand bearing about the 8th of January 1838 payable months after date, drawn by Daniel N. Alberta with Robert Abernathy accurity, payable to Alfse

Carr.
All persons are bereby cautioned that tracks and note from the finder.
DANIEL N. ABERNATHY. Feb. 9, 1838.

DEER IN DEMAND.

A TOUNG GENTLEMAN residing is the vi-cinty of Smisbury, is desirous of purchasing from 25 to 20 Tame Deer, "for which the highest market price will be given," if application be made on. Address T. Forkner at this office. February 23, 1838.

To the Public. CE is hereby given, that application will nade to the next Legislature of North Co-to. Compet those per as composing the Fire Company in the Town of Salisbury to perform unitary daty as the regularly enrouse minutes. Echiuary 23, 1838.

TINING Business.

WILLIAM WOODS & SON.

compelled to close his business. January 19, 1939.

SCULPTURING!

ENOOR E. PHILIPS. WISHES to inform his customers and the pub-lic generally, that he still carries on the STONE CUTTING BUSINESS.

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and Doorsills, Doorsteps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very tare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.— Mr. Philips also logs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.
November 3,

Notice.

THERE will be offered for sale, on the thir-teenth day of Morch axt, at the late dwell-ing-house of John Trott deceased, all the perisha-ble property belonging to the said state, consist-

I'wo thousand pounds of Seed Cotton, Parming atends, Household and kitchen furniture. Also the SAW MILLA on the South River to be rented, and a good many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sales

THOMAS B. TODD, Admr.

ROB'T N. CRAIGE (EXTS.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of John Trott dec'd, are requested to come forward and make settlement on or before the day of sale as the estate must be closed. And persons having count, are requested to call and settle the claims against said estate will present them for payment legally authenticated within the time pre-scribed by law or this notice will be plead in har T. B. TODD, Admr. of their recovery.

ESPECTFULLY informs the citizene of Salisbury, that in addition to her Confection, she has employed MR. WELCH, of New-t, who is a professed Baker, to carry on that pean in all its various branches—such as the

LOAF BREAD. - DUTTER ORACKERS SUGAR CRACKERS. AND SPUNCE CAKE; les, Ginger Nuts, Sugar Gin-bread, Molasses Ginger Bread, Musk Musins, Spunge Bismit. Tarts, Pics, & Spunge GINGER BREAD.

And all kind of C A K E 8 that are baked in the principal cities. Any of the shore articles can be furnished to families, by given the objective.

LORETTA FRALEY. LOR Feb. 2, 1848.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.



erior RAZORS and KNIVES

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.

Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, Salistary, Nov. 3, 1837.

THOMAS J. BARROW, IMPORTER.

No. 35, Nassau Street, New-York, OFFERS for sale a CCMPLETE ASSORT-MENT in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for the country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention. New-York, Jan. 3, 1839. (feb. 2)

OR the Cure of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, flatu-lence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick nead-ach, sea sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during Pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sick-ness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, Students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those, who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a Dinner Pill they are invaluable. Those who are from Southern climates and Ague and Fever distriets, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a high-ly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine.—

These Pills are for sale, by appointment in almost every Town in the United States, and Wholesale and Retail by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.
THOMAS L. JUMP, Gen. Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

and for sale at THIS OFFICE. I time to grow.'

THE VET REMAINS CHOUNG.

UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE

our feet, and o'er our head, Is equal warning given; epoith its lie the countless dead, Above us if the heaven. eath rides on every pulling break; He littaen every flower; ach derives has its own dischas, Its peril, every liour.

Our eyes have seen the risy light
Of south's soft cheeft decay,
Ann has descend in seden night
On manhood's middle day,
Our eyes have seen the steps of age.
Halt feably toward the temb;
And yet shall earth our bearts engage.
And dream of plays to come?
Turn, morial turn t the danger know,

Turn, morial turn 1 thy danger know, Where'er thy foot can tread. The earth rings hollow from below, And warns thee of ber dead!

Turn, christian turn! thy soul apply To truths divinely given; The bones that undermeath thee lie, Shall live for hell or heaven!

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON THE FATTENING OF HOGS. There is another communication from Mr. L'-Hommedieu, the object of which is to recommend to farmers to soak the corn destined for their hoge, until it has become soured, instead of feeding it to them dry. Much of hard corn fed to fattening them dry. Much of hard corn fed to fattening hogs is not digested, and a considerable portion is discharged with the dung, which does them no good. Mr. L. estimates that one-tenth of the corn fed to hogs may be saved by souking. Estimating the number of hogs annually fattened to equal the population of the State, leaving out the cities, or at 530,000, and that each hog consumed two bushels of corn, the saving by soaking the feed would then have been 50,000; now often the same calculation, it would amount to about \$200,000. Mr. L. thinks soaking as good as grinding, with the advantage of saving the toll, or one-tenth. If corn is made to undergo fermentation before it is fed, the reaso may be correct; but the modern belief is that a saving of nearly 50 per cent is effected by grinding and cooling corn before it is fed, that the globules may be ruptured, and the dextrine, or nutritive properties of the grain, may be fully developed. Accurate experiments, made by the Rev. Mr. Colman, we shown that pigs fed with cooked ludian meal, gain twice as fast as when fed with dry corn; but on the supposition that treatments. may be correct; but the modern belief is that dry corn; but on the supposition that twenty-five per cents would be saved, exclusive of the toll, the

by Mr. L'Hommedien, would amount to half a mil-lion of doll and cooking the corn feed for hogs.— Cultivator.

APPALLING SCENE A boat with two men, attempting to cross the Missouri at De Witt, in Carroll county, was upse

by a snag, or the ice. The men got upon a snag The Rev. Eli Guthrie, a Mr. Smith, and a Mr Barnes, attempted to rescue them by going with a skiff, with which they approached very near, when, from some cause, the shiff was upset. Guthrie and Smith were instantly drowned, while Barnes, by dint of swimming and jumping from one cake of ice to another, succeeded in gaining the shore. One perished with cold, on the snag, on Wednes day, but his companion in this awful suffering kept alive, and was kept awake by the crowd on either shore, until Friday, when exhausted nature so far gave way that he fell asleep, and was swept from the snag by the descending ice. He swam down the river, however, for nearly a mile, when, be-coming pressed upon all sides by the ice, he cried out to the multitude on the shore the he must dieand sunk to rise no more!

Pursuing our Interests .- Every one would purue his own interest, if he knew what it was; in fact, every one does pursue it, but the generality totally mistake it. No man would choose riche before happiness, power before quiet, or fame be-fore safety, if he knew the true value of each; no man would prefer the transitory and worthless enjoyment of this world, to the permanent and sublime felicity of a better, if he had a clear prospect of them both; but we see the former through a nist, which always magnifies; and the latter seems to be at so great a distance, that we scarcely set it at all, and therefore it makes but little impres sion upon our senses, and has as little influence on our conduct.

PROCRASTINATION.

Sir Walter Scott, writing to a friend who had obtained a situation, gave him this excellent addice: You must be aware of stumbling over a propensity drinking Mineral Waters and particularly those which easily besets you from the habit of not have ing your time fully employed; I mean what the women expressively call 'dawdling,' Your motto must be 'Hoe age.' Do instantly what ever is to be done, and take the hours of recreation after bu-siness, and never before it. When a regiment is under march, the rear is often thrown into confu-They seldom or never produce sickness at the sto- sion because the front do not move steadily and without interruption. It is the same thing with Their efficacy is strongly attested by Certificates business. If that which is first in hand is not infrom the following gentlemen, viz: Bishop Ives, stantly, steadily and readily despatched, other things Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freemen, Rev. accumulate behind, till affairs begin to press all at accumulate behind, till affairs begin to press all at once, and no human brain can stand the confusion. Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. Pray mind this : this is chabit of mind which is ve-P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Wan. Hill, ry apt to beset men of intellect and talent, especia-Esq., Secretary of State, Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq., llv when their time is not regularly filled up, and late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq. late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq., of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Cresby, Dr. J. Y. Young, Rev. F. L. Hawks, &c. Ample of advice, that I will not apoligize for it; but expect to hear you are become as regular as a Dutch clock -hours, quarters, minutes, all murked and appropriated. This is a great cast in life, and must played with all skill and caution. "- Lockharts Life of Scott.

05 1st door west of the Presbyterian Church. No time to grow .- Some one asked a lad how i was he was so short for his age? He replied, to learn the art of cutting garments.

The above Medicine kept constantly on hand "Father always keeps me so busy, I hav'at had tinues to distribute the Fashions.

PENITENTIARIES

It appears from the report of Newson Auburn State Prison of Newson and incidental sources of 100, amounted to \$59,747 63 cells.

son, amounted to \$59,747 63 cells, amounted to \$59,747 63 cells, and the same of prisoners was 678, so that he same of prisoner, (included and the same of profit,) was \$78 10 cents.

By the seport of the Penitential it appears that the samings of the same the year ending the 30th of September amounted to \$19 313 27 cents. amounted to \$19.313.27 cents. The number of prisoners was 198; so that the earned by each was \$100.11 cents. The no incidental sources of profit to the Political Virginia.

SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN. The speech of Mr. Calhoun, delivered to d the Senate on the Treasnry Bill, seems to b garded on all hands as the ablest effort tree by the distinuished speaker—friends and unite in this. When, after speaking more than two hours, the Senator took distinguished political opponent observed to er. "I have never heard or read any se effort that equals it." Already large or given for it in pamphlet form, and we also as it appears, lay it before our readers ington Chronicle.

QUAKER COURTSHIP.

Hum! Yea and verily, Penelope, the spirit urgeth and moveth me wonderously to be the local to cleave unto me, and become flesh and bone of my bone. Hum! Truly, thou hast said wisely, and inasmuch ten, that it is not good for man to be hold! I will sojourn with thee, hum!.

Private Entertainment.

THOS. FOST

INFORMS his friends di merly occupied by Col. Wm.
ly, in the town of Moch.

county, with the view of keeping PRIVITE
TERTAINMENT. The House is being to comfortable and in the business part of the rilla.

The subscriber pledges his best exerting to the satisfaction to all who may call on the TABLE will at all times be an exerting to the control of the satisfaction to all who may call on the control of the satisfaction to all who may call on the control of the c lic, that he has taken the

TABLE will at all times be supplied with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hoster.

Medicallic Ed. 9, 1998 Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838.

5 Dollars Reward

OST in the road leading from Denville to Selibury, between Patterson's and Andrew Koo sey's, on the 7th instant, January, a small Me POCKET BOOK, containing co dollars of money. One 20 dollar bill on the Uni-ted States Bank; one 20 dollar bill on the Columbus Bank of Georgia; one 10 and one 5 dollar bille on the Hamburg Bank in South Carolina, but one 5 dollar bill on the Bank of Columbia, 8. Carolina. Any information will be thankfully received and the above reward given for the security of the mo-ney so that I get it again. Address ISAAC H. WOODING,

Carlisle, P. O., Troup Co., Ga. 2m or tf Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 12, 1838.

The Danville Reporter will insert the above two months if not earlier forbid, and forward his account to this Office.

CHEAPER THAN EVER Merchant Tailor.

BENJAMIN F. FRALS now receiving, from New York and phia, a general assortment of Cloths and Co meres of various colors for winter, together a general and lurge assortment of Stocks and lars, Bosoms, and every other article us kept by Merchant Tailors. These goods been selected by him in person, and conconfidently recommended to the public and good. Having worked at the Tailo siness for twenty years, he hopes that he not be considered as presumptious in calling self a judge of cloths. He has also judges

THE N. YORK AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS

And the above will be made up in a super of fashion, and warranted to fit well. He will also keep on hand a general

READY MADE CLOTHING.

All of which will be sold very low for can a credit to punctual dealers. All kinds of Cutting will be done on short notice. Orders for work from a distance will be punctually attended too.

The public are invited to call and examine prices for themselves. He still continues at his former stand, south of the Courthouse, in the large

Brick building. Salisbury, N. C. P. S. As he is an Agent for some of the fashionable Tailors of Philadelphia and New 1 he would be happy to instruct any who me

Letters for Fashions must be nos